

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in to-day.

To Correspondents.
No article can be taken for Anonymous Communication. Whatever is intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and must be sent to the Editor, and not to the printer. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. All business letters to this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York.

Terms of the Tribune.
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Address: THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A call for 200,000 men to be raised by volunteers before the 15th of April, or, in default by drafts, appears in our columns this morning. The present liberal bounties will be paid until the 1st proximo; after that, only \$100. Due credit will be given for men furnished in every county, town, or election district.

The Navy Department has received official information of the following captures: On Feb. 25 the U. S. bark *Rebeck* captured in Indian River, two Brothers, from Nassau, bound to Dixie and laden with four bags of salt, one bag of liquor, four boxes of goods and one bag of nails. On the 27th the *Rebeck* captured, at the same place, the British sloop *Nina*, from Nassau, bound to Sand Point, laden with liquors, coffee and boxes of goods. On the 28th the same vessel captured the schooner *Rebel*, with a cargo consisting of salt, liquor, cotton, &c. On March 1 the *Rebeck* also captured the British schooner *Lauretta*, laden with fifty-two bags salt, two miles from the entrance of Indian River. These prizes were all sent to Key West for adjudication.

The Navy Department has received the details of two expeditions sent out from the gunboat *Tahoma* during the past month, the objects of which were successfully accomplished. Having marched through swamps and dense woods a distance of four miles, they destroyed the Rebel Government salt works at St. Marks, Fla. These were seven miles in extent, and connected with them were, among other things, 350 salt kettles, 170 furnaces, and 165 houses and shanties. Similar works, ten miles distant, shared the same fate. The property destroyed is estimated at \$2,000,000.

The *Philadelphia Press* says that the Government has called upon the locomotive builders of that city for 100 engines to be made forthwith, and in case of default the Government would seize the shops. The engine builders have agreed to do the work.

The French Consul at San Francisco informs the mercantile world that Acapulco and Manzanillo, West Coast of Mexico, are under blockade, and neither passengers nor merchandise will be allowed to enter those ports.

Rebel news from Charleston to the 9th represents the shelling as moderate, and doing no damage. The dispatches say there was unusual activity in the Union side on Monday night.

Gen. Neil Dowd and Capts. Flynn and Sawyer have been exchanged and have arrived at Fortress Monroe.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 15.—Petitions were presented of 1,600 colored citizens of Louisiana for the right of suffrage. Among those who approve this petition is Thomas J. Durant, who has paid taxes for 49 years, and is now assessed on \$15,000 of property. It was voted to print 5,000 copies of Capt. Pick's report of his expedition to the Rocky Mountains. A bill to repeal all acts providing for the colonization of colored men was referred to the Senate for information as to plans for establishing a monarchy in Mexico. A bill to consolidate and improve our regular artillery service was introduced. A bill concerning the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts was referred. The bill lately passed defining the rank and pay of certain officers was reconsidered, for the purpose of amending. The bill concerning chaplains was passed. District of Columbia business was laid aside to give room for the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted raising the Minister Resident for Belgium to a Plenipotentiary. Several consular salaries were increased, but the Senate adjourned without final vote upon the bill.

HOUSE.—The bill giving full franking privilege to the President and Vice-President was passed. A bill was reported to establish Assay Offices in Nevada and Oregon. A resolution to pay John S. Slicer \$750 for coming to Washington to contest the seat of Mr. Rice was made and adopted in favor of printing 10,000 copies of Gen. Rosecrans's report; also, 10,000 of Gen. Meade's report of the battle of Gettysburg. The Gold bill was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, March 15.—Bills were reported incorporating the Cora Exchange Warehouse and Security Company; Amending the charter of the U. S. Warehousing Company. To prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New-York; Against the bill relative to Manhattan Square; Against confirming the Macdonald street contract;—agreed to. Bills were introduced relative to Justices Courts in Brooklyn; To incorporate the Catholic Library Association of Brooklyn; Legalizing the Volunteer bounty indebtedness of Richmond County; Incorporating the Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle; Relative to a record in N. Y. Police Courts and Court of Special Sessions; To provide for the settlement of arrears of personal taxes in New-York. Bills were passed Legalizing the bounty resolutions of the Brooklyn Common Council; Authorizing the Erie Railway Company to increase their capital stock to eight millions and liquidate three millions of bonds; For the improvement of North First street, Brooklyn; Naming Washington's Birthday as a legal holiday; Incorporating the Germania Society of Brooklyn; Amending the act relative to the Department of Public Charities in New-York; For the more efficient prevention of drunkenness in New-York; Incorporating the Seamen's Temperance Society of Brooklyn. RECESS.

ASSEMBLY.—The bill to extend Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn, was ordered to a third reading. Bills introduced.—The annual supply bill; Making appropriations to public and charitable institutions; For the settlement of arrears of taxes on personal property in New-York. RECESS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Much excitement was created yesterday by the rumor that the new Italian frigate *Editalia* had foundered at sea and all on board were lost. Subsequent investigation seems to make it doubtful if any vessel has thus gone down; if any, it is doubtless the *Editalia*, a heavy propeller (formerly a sailing frigate) of 56 guns, which left here on the 3d inst. The evidence of sinking is open to question. It is only this. The ship *Star of the West* reports on March 7, lat. 40° 40', lon. 64° 20', at 4 p. m., saw a large man-of-war in distress; laid off and on all night, sea so rough she could not be spoken so as to understand; signaled now and then with rockets; in the morning she was not to be seen. That she went down is possible;—that she steamed or drifted away is equally possible.

One scoundrel has been caught at last. James K. Cooke, a bounty thief, has been convicted of robbing a recruit. Now let the rascal have the utmost extent of punishment permitted by the law. He not only made a business of stealing bounties, but assumed

United States uniform and played the officer to further his scheme. In the case on which he has been convicted he brought up a recruit who was under age; the recruiting officer declined to take him, and Cooke had the impudence to get himself appointed guardian so as to rob the boy of his money. Let Cooke do the State service, and if possible give him 25 years in the Regular army.

By the arrival of the *Ariel* we have dates from Panama to March 7. The Congress of the United States of Colombia, on Feb. 2, declared Senor Marillo to have been constitutionally elected President of the Republic. The Congress of Salvador has sanctioned the expulsion of ex-President Barrios. In Chili the invitation for a general Congress of the States of Latin America has been received with universal enthusiasm. In Nicaragua the Central American Transit Company contract has passed both Houses of Congress, and was signed by the President on Feb. 18. On Feb. 23, the first payment, in compliance with the stipulations of the contract of \$20,000 in American gold, was made to the General of Nicaragua. An Englishman, Capt. Pin, was before Congress, asking for large grants of land to enable him to organize a Company in London for building a railroad through the Republic from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific. On Feb. 24, President Martinez sent in his resignation, but it would probably not be accepted.

The official vote in this city on the soldiers' voting amendment shows thus: For, 16,328; Against, 6,820. Total vote, 23,148. There were only three wards which gave a majority against—the First, Years 144, Years 166; the Bloody Sixth, or Five Points, Years 221, Years 208, and the Fourteenth, Years 270, Years 352.

The Rhode Island Union Convention yesterday re-nominated Gov. Smith and nearly all the present State Officers. Delegates were appointed to the National Convention, and President Lincoln was recommended for re-nomination.

Gov. Seymour has signed the act appointing Acton, Bosworth, Bergen and McMurray as Police Commissioners. The Commissioners were sworn in yesterday at Albany. Gold opened higher, under the failure to pass the Senate resolution as amended. The opening rate was 161½, rising to 163 and closing at noon at 162½; from this point the market receded to 161½, and closed steady at 4 p. m. Stocks on the street were strong, but did not sustain the extreme advance of Monday night. Stocks have been irregular, under sales to realize profits, and the extreme quotations of the day are not sustained in all cases. There was a good demand for Government securities, and no large amount could be had without putting up prices sharply. In Railway bonds—a small business at sale prices. Coal stocks were firm, and a good disposition shown to buy. Cotton stocks were in demand on Boston account. Money is abundant at 5½ per cent, and borrowers are readily supplied. The flow of capital toward the city continues large, and the trouble is to find employment for it.

Mr. Sumner yesterday presented to the Senate the petition of a thousand colored citizens of Louisiana, who pay taxes on property to the amount of \$15,000,000, that their rights may be recognized by the Government, and that they may be allowed to vote. These are the men who, when New-Orleans was threatened last year, organized a regiment in forty-eight hours, and offered it for the defense of the city. As they were good enough to fight for the Union then, are they not good enough to vote for it now?

No vote in the House yesterday on the Gold bill, but considerable debate on both sides. A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that he desired the passage of the bill as a means to restrain speculation. Mr. Griswold of this State said that among business men who he had lately met in New-York, and who were not interested in gold speculations, the desire was almost universal that the power to sell gold should be granted. The gamblers were weakly represented in the debate, and, from the general tone of the House, we infer pretty confidently that there is a majority for the bill. Our Washington dispatch gives the same assurance.

The Market Commission bill submitted to the Assembly on Monday looks right. We may find something in the details to object to, but the synopsis which has reached us reads well. We want but one, or at most two great Public Markets in our City; and these should be absolutely free to the first comer at a daily tax for a wagon-land of 10 to 25 cents. Let us have as many private markets as individuals or companies may see fit to establish; but one public market—or at most one down and another up town—should suffice. We don't believe in borrowing money to invest in markets; we would begin by selling three or four of our most useless markets and investing the proceeds in one good one. Do let us have one reform that involves no additional outlay!

The Metropolitan Police bill was signed yesterday by Gov. Seymour, and Messrs. Acton, Bergen, Bosworth, and McMurray are now Commissioners of Police for a term of years and during good behavior. The satisfaction at this result is very general; both parties are represented; the demoralizing effect of expected change in the Department is removed; its organization and discipline necessarily remain untouched, and it will be used, we hope and believe, for the purposes for which it was created, uninfluenced by partisan bias, and for the protection of the life and property of citizens. The Commissioners have great power entrusted to their hands, and only in a faithful and impartial discharge of their duties can they hope to deserve the popular good will which two of them have already done so much to win.

The N. Y. *Express* has publicly threatened—not once only, but repeatedly, notoriously—that any violence committed on its establishment, should be avenged, not on the doors, but on THE TRIBUNE. It has at least once—

we think more than once—declared that if its Editor were arrested by order of the President or one of his Cabinet, that arrest should be retaliated by the lawless seizure of the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, and his incarceration where he could not be released or found. We have no file of THE *Express*, but our recollection of these menaces is distinct and positive; and there are doubtless hundreds who remember them as clearly as we do. THE *Express*, therefore, makes no point by adding rudeness to untruth in denying its own language. We cared nothing for its threats, and care as little for its ill manners. But the incantations which would turn the whole land into an arena of personal feuds and reciprocal outrages are most reprehensible, and we shall be happy to learn that THE *Express* is really ashamed of them.

That journal accuses us of untruth with regard to Mr. Bott's strictures on Gen. McClellan and the report of Gen. M.'s secret interview

with Gen. Lee soon after the battle of Antietam. We have only to say that we printed these reports exactly as they reached us from regular correspondents who we are sure did not invent either of them. This is already abundantly established with regard to the Maryland story. We hope to hear further with regard to the other. Has any one ever seen a contradiction of its main avowal from Mr. Bott?

THE CAMPAIGN BEFORE US.

When our Civil War commenced in earnest, the Rebellion was in practical, substantial command of the resources of the Slave States. Missouri had more men fighting for it than Alabama and Florida together; Kentucky covered its weakest frontier for hundreds of miles by her neutrality, and sent quite a number of regiments to the Secession armies before she gave one to those of the Union. New-Orleans was its commercial and moneyed metropolis; Norfolk, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Knoxville, Little Rock, &c., were its inland forts, manufacturing, and recruiting stations. The entire resources of over Ten Millions of People, of whom nearly Seven Millions were Free Whites, were at its command; while the Three Millions and over of slaves were the docile, unquestioning instruments of its will. Why should they have dared or suffered, hoped or prayed, for the success of the Union? The Union did nothing, and proposed to do nothing, for then; while the Proclamations and Orders of McClellan, Patterson, Halleck, Sherman, &c., told them that we expected nothing, wanted nothing, at their hands, and would not permit them to aid us. To "crush with an iron hand" any attempt on their part to throw off the yoke of their Rebel masters was McClellan's threat; and no one can doubt that he would at least have tried to be as bad as his word.

We are near the end of the third year of the War; and a new and vigorous campaign is about to open. What does it promise? In how far does the experience of the past warrant the hope of success in the immediate future? We answer,

I. No man can now say that we have made no progress. Of the region claimed as belonging to the Southern Confederacy, we firmly hold West Virginia, Kentucky, nearly all Tennessee, Missouri, most of Arkansas, more than half of Louisiana, a good part of Mississippi, with portions of old Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, most of the Indian Territory, New-Mexico, and Arizona. Nearly half the White population claimed as belonging to the Confederacy are this day under the Federal flag, and no longer subject to conscription to fill the Rebel armies. Our gains within the past year more than half overthrow the Confederacy as it stood when the final Proclamation of Freedom was issued. Give us one more year's work so effective as the last, and the Confederacy will be prostrate.

II. The slaves, at first a powerful element of strength to the Rebellion, are no longer. They now know that the Union means Freedom, and they are uneasy, excited, anxious, vigilant, and insubordinate. It no longer answers, as it once did, to leave three or four hundred of them in the care of a single overseer. They take to our lines and our marching falsehoods that once repelled them keep them back no longer. The Rebels dare not arm, because they cannot trust them. They work fitfully, and need sharp watching. As a whole, they have gradually and all but entirely ceased to be an element of strength to the Confederacy.

III. There remain, then, but the Whites of the disloyal region to overcome; and their total number, less the fearful War losses by disease and wounds since the Rebellion broke out, are very nearly as follows:

Alabama.....	500,000	North Carolina.....	500,000
Arkansas.....	100,000	South Carolina.....	300,000
Florida.....	70,000	Tennessee.....	100,000
Georgia.....	400,000	Texas.....	400,000
Louisiana.....	300,000	Virginia.....	800,000
Mississippi.....	250,000	From Md & Ky say.....	150,000
Total.....	4,000,000		

Such, according to the Census of 1850, the White population, so nearly as may be, of the entire area this day held by the Rebels; and it does not exceed the population of the single State of New-York.

Out of this population, it is barely possible that the Rebels, by their merciless and sweeping conscription, can have 400,000 men on their muster-rolls; but this must include nearly every white male capable of bearing arms, including those employed in Government foundries, manufacturing of ammunition, operators of railroads, &c., &c. If the Rebels can put 300,000 men actually into the field, they can do what no other Four Millions ever did on earth, after three years of bloody, exhausting war. We believe Three Hundred Thousand to be this day the extreme limit of their effective, fighting force. And be it noted that they are now at the end of their chain. As a thousand fall, or are disabled, by wounds or disease, there are no more to take their places.

Believing that we see evidence that some of our past errors are to be avoided, and that energy, concentration and skillful generalship are to signalize the campaign about to open, we exhort every patriot to regard the future of our country with hope and cheerful trust.

WESTCHESTER BOUNDARY.

A bill is now before the Legislature appointing six persons by name to fix and determine the boundary line between the counties of New-York and Westchester. That, we supposed, was long ago fixed and determined by law, as the Revised Statutes more than 30 years ago prescribed the boundaries of the two counties with all the precision with which men "learned in the law" could by any use of language define them. It would be a pity to disturb these old landmarks. Why should it be done? What event calls upon the Legislature now to resettle that which has been settled for half a century, and which is not now, and never was, and never can be brought into dispute save by some legislation similar to that which is now contemplated?

It is said that the promoters of this act exhibit unvaried zeal in this matter. Two rival par-

ties knock at the door of the Legislature in sharp antagonism. They propose to achieve respectively the same ends, but through the agency of different individuals. These individuals are moderate in their demands for their *per diem*. The counties can perhaps well enough afford to pay that, but they cannot afford to have old landmarks removed at the option or caprice of a few men, without some appeal in case the changes should result in the loss of valuable lands upon the banks of the Harlem.

We should like to be assured that no contemplated operations are on foot touching valuable water rights upon the northerly bank of this river. Perhaps it is the Harlem Bridge—where the expenditure is already \$400,000, and the bridge not yet half finished.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Our latest accounts from Europe represent Denmark as unwilling to join in the proposed Conference. The Federal Diet of Germany seems to be equally opposed to the scheme, and it is therefore likely that the Conference will be put off, and the war go on. There is no prospect of its speedy termination. The Danes can easily defend themselves on the islands, and they can afford to wait for new complications, which time will be almost sure to bring, and which can hardly fail to improve their chances.

It is the prospect of these complications, not the actual war in Schleswig, which keeps up a feverish excitement all through Europe. In England the Tories are maneuvering with great energy and, as it seems, with considerable skill, against the conciliatory and compromising policy of the Ministry, and are trying their best to create a war feeling.

Austria and Prussia endeavor to keep on good terms with England. Both Governments have taken occasion to renew their assurance that they are still willing to recognize King Christian IX. as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, if Denmark is willing to give to them the demanded guarantees with regard to an independent administration of the Duchies. The Emperor of Austria, in a reply to an address from a deputation of Schleswig rables, expressly said that Providence had "imposed upon him duties which he could not subordinate to wishes threatening the general peace of Europe." We think it may be regarded as certain that both Governments are determined to carry through their plan, so long as they feel able to prevent a general European war.

What kind of guaranty the two Powers will demand from Denmark has not yet been officially stated. That it includes a closer union between at least the German districts of Schleswig and Holstein, and the establishment of a merely personal union between the Duchies and Denmark, seems to be certain. But, according to some papers, Austria is also proposing to divide Schleswig, unite the purely German districts with Holstein and the purely Danish with Denmark, and let the mixed districts declare their preference by means of general suffrage.

It is fortunate for Austria and Prussia that there is not, at present, among the minor Princes of Germany a Victor Emmanuel ready to lend his name as a rallying point for the National Union movement, and that among the progressive party of Germany there has not yet appeared a Garibaldi always ready to place himself at the head of a party of action. The Legislatures of the States and the numerous meetings which are held in all parts of the country, show a unanimity which even exceeds that of the Italians in the year 1858, and it seems to be certain that the majority of the people would not even shrink from an open war against the Governments of the two great German States.

No less excitement than in Germany prevails in Italy, in Hungary and in Galicia. The latter province has been declared in a state of siege, because insurrectionary movements have been discovered. In Hungary, and in particular among the Hungarian soldiers of the Austrian army, a proclamation of Kosuth is freely distributed, promising a speedy deliverance from Austrian rule through an alliance with Italy.

The report that Italy had tendered 40,000 troops to England, in case the latter Power was willing to assist the Danes, is contradicted, but the determination of the Italian Government and people to use the first suitable opportunity to hasten to the deliverance of Venetia is as strong and outspoken as ever. But, faithful to her policy in the past, she hesitates to move without having first ascertained the intentions of Louis Napoleon, who, as yet, gives no indication of the policy he intends to pursue.

MISCEGENATION.

We notice a tolerably warm discussion going on in the newspapers and elsewhere, concerning what used to be called "amalgamation," and is now more sensibly styled "miscegenation"—a word tolerably accurate, although a little too long for popular and daily use. By this, as most of our readers know, is meant the intermarriage of different races, as of Blacks with Whites. The mere mention of this, as an open question of propriety and expediency, fills many minds with an unspeakable wrath, and they answer it according to long-cherished prejudices, taking very little if any trouble to think upon it at all. And yet it is evident that it is a question which must be considered well, and decided, not by an appeal to old notions, but by experience. Those who solve it by a snap judgment are usually extremely ignorant and more or less ill-tempered, and their solution is consequently worth nothing at all. Theoretically, the problem divides itself as follows:

1. Will the admixture of White and Black blood necessarily produce a physically weak progeny? This is a question for the physiologist.
2. Will such admixture necessitate a race to be of naturally inferior position in the family of man? This is a question for the ethnologist.
3. Have such admixtures heretofore been followed by the evil consequences which a modern recurrence to them would threaten? This is a question for the historian.
4. Are such admixtures forbidden by the Law of God? This is a question for the theologian.
5. Will such admixture lessen the productive

resources of the country? This is a question for the economist.

Now, we have no objection whatever to the intelligent discussion of all these questions. But we insist that those who are neither physiologists, ethnologists, historians, theologians, nor economists are not just the persons to issue conclusive dogmas upon a topic so important. We are ashamed to find those who profess to be the leaders and informers of the public thought permitting themselves blindly to be led by those who are still blinder into a *fitch of ipse dixit* and noisome assumptions. There is, no doubt, a great prejudice against the black race in the United States, but it is impossible to say that this is not the result of a cruel and systematic degradation, and it will continue to be impossible to say this with the least logical accuracy until all traces of the bondage in which the blacks have for nearly two centuries been held have disappeared. Such prejudice is by no means a novelty, nor has it been at all confined to blacks. All Christians in the middle age supposed that Jews exhaled a bad odor from their bodies, and the marriage of a Jew and Christian at that period would have been far more likely to provoke a mob in any civilized city than the marriage of a white man and a black woman would be now. There is the simple fact. It is impossible to get around it, or under it, or over it, with the whole Copperhead power of wriggle. Now the white hatred of the black in this country is precisely of this character. Delicate people say that it is natural. We answer that it is impossible to prove that it is natural. Of course it is easy to classify its different sources. A man of great refinement may dislike to associate with an ignorant negro as he would with any ignorant man of whatever tribe. A man proud of his purse may scorn a poor negro as he would a poor white man. A man systematically acquiescent in the wrongs and cruelties of society may shun a negro as he would any unpopular white. A man who has himself been underestimated, may be jealous of any attempt to do justice to others. But we must insist that all this settles nothing except our human inhumanity—except that in spite of our religious professions, we do not dwell together as brethren—except that we do not, in spite of our Bibles, believe that God has made all men of one blood. For the opinion of a jealous, illiterate, condescending creature upon this or any other topic, the most refined later of the African would probably have no respect; and yet the ill-natured prejudice of this brutalized being is just precisely the prejudice of the learned and accomplished. You ask the one why he hates the black, and he will answer—because he hates him. You ask the other why he hates the black, and he will answer—because he hates him. For the life of us we cannot see why the philosopher of the shanty does not make out quite as good a case as the philosopher of the study. The reason why they cannot tell, but this they know, and know full well—they do not like the blacks!

It is hard to decide how long this prejudice may continue to influence society; and it will probably continue to be felt long after all traces of it have disappeared from the statute-books of all the States. But this thing is certainly clear—that under the Constitution in its most liberal interpretation, and admitting our cherished American doctrine of equal human rights, if a white man pleases to marry a black woman, the mere fact that she is black gives no one a right to interfere to prevent or set aside such marriage. We do not say that such union would be wise, but we do distinctly assert that society has nothing to do with the wisdom of matches, and that we shall have to the end of the chapter a great many foolish ones which laws are powerless to prevent. We do not say that such matches would be moral, but we do declare that they would be infinitely more so than the promiscuous concubinage which has so long shamelessly prevailed upon the Southern plantations. If a man can so far conquer his repugnance to a Black woman as to make her the mother of his children, we ask, in the name of the divine law and of decency, why he should not marry her? We are not in favor of any law compelling a Copperhead to marry a negro, unless under circumstances which might compel him to marry a white woman or to go to prison; but we insist that if the Copperhead or anybody else is anxious to enter into such union it is not for the Legislature to forbid him, or for his fellow-creatures to pronounce him a violator of the laws of nature and of God.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE ALABAMA.

We have received the "correspondence respecting the Alabama," presented to both Houses of the British Parliament, in continuation of that published in March, 1863. It contains 27 letters, mostly from Mr. Adams and Earl Russell, and extends over the period from Feb. 19, 1863, to Jan. 14, 1864. For Americans, the correspondence furnishes but little information in addition to that which is given in Mr. Seward's volume of diplomatic correspondence. A letter from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, giving Earl Russell's account of the interview between him and Mr. Adams, on March 16, is for the first time published. The account, however, does not materially differ from that given by Mr. Adams. But the English volume gives letters of a month later than the latest date (Dec. 15) of the American volume. Among them is a letter of some interest from our Consul at Liverpool, Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, to Mr. Adams, transmitting three affidavits, from which it appears that the Alabama continues to receive her coal and supplies from England, and that the families of the men serving on board are paid once a month in Liverpool by M. G. Klingender & Co. and Fraser, Trenholm & Co., one half of the wages earned by the men on board that vessel. Mr. Adams transmits a copy of this letter to Earl Russell, who, in reply, states that he has communicated these papers to the proper Department of her Majesty's Government.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, March 16.—Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.

THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Skirmish beyond Morristown.—Death of the Rebel Col. Jones.—Peace Reached with the North Carolina Cherokee Indians.

KNOXVILLE, Tuesday, March 15, 1864. There was some slight skirmishing yesterday beyond Morristown, in which the Rebel Col. Jones was killed. All is quiet to-day. The Rebels are supposed to be in force at Bull's Gap. A Lieutenant engaged in recruiting for the 1st U. S. (colored) Artillery, was about yesterday, near Knoxville, by a Rebel citizen.

The cars went to Morristown yesterday. All is quiet at the front. Peace has been ratified with the North Carolina Cherokees. Those recently captured say that they were induced to take up arms under the belief that they were fighting for the United States Government. Two were permitted to go in search of the hand, and represent the facts to their chief, Tackamle. Thirty of the tribe have since come in and accepted the amnesty. Since the return of the Indians to loyalty, the Rebels have committed numerous outrages on them. Twenty have been thrown into prison, and the rest are concealed in the mountains.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 15, 1864. THE GOODYEAR PATENT. The extension of Goodyear's vulcanizing patent is now agitated here by interested parties from the North. The Senate's Committee on Patents, at a meeting this evening, decided to await the action of the House, whose Committee has the subject now before it.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS. The Democratic Members of Congress held a caucus to-night. Representative Dawson in the chair, and Representative Steele of New-Jersey acting as Secretary.

There was a free conversation concerning the bill as reported by Mr. Davis of Maryland for reconstruction in the insurrectionary States; and a Committee was appointed to prepare a bill antagonistic to that one, embracing such principles as will unite the votes of the Democratic members.

MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES. A notice was read from the Speaker's desk, after the House adjourned to-day, for a meeting of the Conservative members in the Hall to-night.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, March 14, 1864. Twenty-three Rebel prisoners captured in the recent raid on the Peninsula arrived here to-day, and fourteen arrived yesterday.

The "Gatling Gun" was tested to-day by the officers of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery at this place, and is pronounced a most effective weapon, throwing two hundred shots per minute. The Russian officers witnessed the experiment and were highly gratified at its success.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, March 15, 1864. EVENING SESSION. The bill appropriating \$25,000 to rebuild the locks on the Onondaga Lake Canal was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY. EVENING SESSION. The evening was spent in considering the general orders, and mainly the bill to equalize the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

The bill to regulate the freight tariff of the Hudson River Railroad was recommitted. Adjourned.

From Albany. ALBANY, Tuesday, March 15, 1864. The Harlem Broadway Railroad bill was agreed at length before the Senate Railroad Committee this morning. Horace T. Clark, for the bill, contended that a railroad in Broadway was an imperative public necessity, and that the terms on which the Harlem Railroad Company would build it would yield revenue to the city.

Judge Denio spoke against this part of the route through Madison avenue. Judge Hilton opposed the bill, tending to ruin Broadway, declaring that it was opposed by all the best citizens of New-York, and stating that the bill was deceptive, and would never yield any revenue to New-York.

The argument is now closed. Charles S. Francis was heard before the Committee on Cities against the bill to organize a commission for the removal of the heads of departments of New-York.

No Signs of the Arabian. HATFIELD, Tuesday, March 15—11 p. m. No signs of the steamship Arabia. Weather very clear.

Fire in Augusta, Me. AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, March 15, 1864. A fire broke out this evening in the camp of the 2d Maine Cavalry, which destroyed a large amount of Government property, equipments, ammunition, &c. All the barracks but two were consumed. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

The Strike on the Western Railroads. CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 15, 1864. The engineers on the Milwaukee, North-Western, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads are refusing their trains as usual to-day. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R.R. Co., St. Louis Railroad have announced engineers who are not connected with the strike, to run their regular passenger trains. It is not believed there will be any serious delay in the running of the freight trains.

Gold Hunters Banked. DENVER CITY, Tuesday, March 15, 1864. Bankers retired from Idaho, who went there for the purpose of buying gold, deny that there are 60 million dollars there awaiting transportation. They could only find a few thousand. Stocks of goods are light, but merchants are selling in anticipation of large arrivals in the Spring. No mining has been done during the winter, in consequence of the severe weather.

Rhode Island Political Nominations. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, March 15, 1864. The Union National State Convention met to-day and nominated James Y. Smith for Governor, Seth Padelford for Lieutenant-Governor, John R. Bartlett for Secretary of State, Horatio Rogers, Jr., for Attorney-General, and Samuel A. Parker for General Treasurer—all the present incumbents except the nominee for Attorney-General.

Delegates were elected to the Baltimore Convention, and a resolution was passed recommending John W. Foster for the re-nomination of President Lincoln. The State election occurs on the 6th of April.

SONORA.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of this city mentions a report that President Juarez had consented to the transfer of a portion of the State of Sonora to an agent of the Government of the United States, or, at least, of an American company. The *Courrier* affirms that it is authorized, in case this news should have any foundation, to declare that no such transaction will be recognized by the new Government of Mexico if it took place subsequent to the evacuation of the City of Mexico by President Juarez.

Capt. James B. Halstead, of the 102d Regiment of New-York Volunteers, died in this city on the 12th inst., aged 30 years, of hemorrhage of the lungs. Capt. Halstead had served over two years in the Army of the Potomac, under Generals Banks, Hooker, and Burnside. He had just received his promotion to 1st Lieutenant, and was preparing to accompany his regiment to the West when prostrated by disease and died in the service of his country. His remains were taken to Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, for interment.

NEW-YORK TOWN MEETINGS.—ESSEX COUNTY